**《阅读理解——说明文》 学习指南**

**【学习目标】**

1. 明确阅读理解C篇的考点

2. 掌握解题方法和技巧

**【学法指导】**

**一、熟知阅读理解C篇的考查特点：**

文章长度都比较长，500-600多字。本次考试阅读理解C篇文章字数409个字，题目字数175个字，总字数584个字。

**二、 主要考点设置：**

一般是四道题，有细节题，主旨题，猜词题，最佳题目题，作者态度题等。

**三、语法填空的解题技巧：**

1、第一步：看懂题目和题干的部分，划出要点。

2、第二步：读懂前两自然段和最后一个自然段的内容和关键词汇。

3、第三步：按照文章的顺序一步步解题。

4、第四步：注意选项应该与本篇主题相关，不要太大不要太窄要合适。

**【学习任务】**

**一、在阅读时我们不要通过字典查自己不会的单词，但是当我们分析完题后我们应该通过字典来查自己不认识的重点词汇。例如：以下就是本次阅读理解中的较难单词，希望同学们通过字典查询它们的中文意思。**

1、schoolers

2、multilevel

3、reveal

4、assumption

5、landscape

6、packs

7、maintain

8、engage

9、suspect

10、structure

11、combinations

12、devices

13、relative

14、stable

15、identify，

16、resources

**二、 典型例题分析**

**北京市适应性训练语法填空**

 C

A group of blue-faced birds step through the grass shoulder to shoulder, red eyes looking around. They look like middle schoolers seeking a cafeteria table at lunchtime. Perhaps they’re not so different.

A new study, led by Damien Farine, an ornithologist who studies collective behaviour, shows that the vulture

guineafowl of eastern Africa, like humans, have multilevel societies. In the past, scientists assumed such social structures required a lot of brainpower. But the pea-brained guineafowl are revealing the faults in that assumption.

These large birds wander across the landscape in packs, often walking so closely that their bodies touch. They may fight each other to maintain their strict hierarchies (等级制度), but at other times they engage in friendly behaviours like sharing food.

Suspecting the guineafowl might have a social structure, Dr. Farine and his colleagues began a thorough study of their society. For a whole year, they made daily observations of 441 birds. Coloured leg bands in unique combinations let researchers tell the black-and-blue birds apart. They also attached GPS devices to the backs of 58 birds, which let them see exactly where every group went, 24 hours a day.

The findings of the research suggest that the vulturine guineafowl have a multilevel society. There are groups within groups within the population as a whole. There even seem to be groups of friends within the small groups. This is the first time anyone has observed such a society in a bird.

And Dr. Farine emphasizes this particular bird’s tiny brain size: “They don’t only have small brains relative to mammals (哺乳动物), they also have quite small brains relative to other birds,” he said.

According to him, living in this kind of society might actually make it easier to keep track of the social order. For example, if groups are stable and a bird can identify just one or two individuals within a group, it knows which group it’s looking at—no need for a brain that can recognize every single animal. Multilevel societies also let animals adjust their group sizes based on whatever challenges they’re facing. Depending on what enemies or resources are around, it might make sense to travel in a combined group rather than a smaller one.

“Having a multilevel structure may not require having a large brain,” Dr. Farine said. There may be more birds and other animals out there that, although small-brained, have societies as many-leveled as our own.

综合评述：本篇文章为说明文，文章字数409个字，题目字数175个字，总字数584个字。需要学生阅读的速度要加强，否则会影响全卷的完成质量。本次北京市适应性测试C篇中的词汇也是增强了很多。例如，schoolers, multilevel, reveal, assumption, landscape, packs, maintain, engage, suspect, structure, combinations, devices, relative, stable，identify，resources。面对这样的字数多，较难词汇多的文章，中等或以下水平的学生做起来还是有一定难度。所以需要我们平时在词汇上下功夫，在提高阅读速度上下功夫。当然，我们也需要一些阅读解题技巧。

【试题】38．According to the passage, what inspired Dr. Farine to carry out the study?

A．The guineafowl’s social behaviour.

B．Previous assumptions about birds.

C．His interest in animal brainpower.

D．The faults in earlier research.

【答案】A

【解析】本道题为细节题。本篇文章主要讲的是研究珍珠鸡的社会性行为。B选项说的是以前的关于鸟类的假设。C选项说的是Dr. Farine对动物大脑能量的兴趣。D选项说的是早期研究的错误。题目问的是什么激励了Dr，Farine去进行研究。第四自然段的第一句话是答案的提示。Suspecting the guineafowl might have a social structure, Dr. Farine and his colleagues began a thorough study of their society. 所以正确答案为A选项。是珍珠鸡的社会行为激励了Dr. Farine去进行这项研究。有些学生会选择第四个选项，确实在文章里第二自然段最后一句出现了。但最主要的激励的原因还应该是珍珠鸡的社会行为。可能也会有学生会选择第二个选项，但这个选项太宽泛。所有鸟类的以前的假设，应该也不是正确答案。

【试题】39．What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A．The research subjects. B．The research methods.

C．The research findings. D．The research equipment.

【答案】B

【解析】本题为段落主旨题，需要学生要有概括总结的能力。文章题干的意思是第四自然段主要是关于什么方面的东西。A选项是研究的主题，B选项为研究的方法，C选项为研究的发现，D选项为研究的设备装备。在第四自然段有这样一句话For a whole year, they made daily observations of 441 birds.是通过观察法来研究珍珠鸡的社会性的。有的学生很容易选择D选项。研究的设备。学生看到了GPS和colored leg bands就认为是装备。这是错误的，实际上是研究的方法，跟踪441只鸟的日常行为。GPS和colored leg bands只是辅助的手段协助观察方法的实现。

【试题】40．What can be learned from the passage?

1. Complex social systems can be a disadvantage to the guineafowl.
2. The guineafowl are good at recognizing individuals in a group、
3. Birds maintain social order by travelling in combined groups.
4. Small-brained animals can form multilevel societies.

【答案】D

【解析】本题为概括总结题。本题的正确答案是D选项。意思是小脑袋的动物也就是珍珠鸡有可能形成多元的社会。A选项的意思是复杂的社会体系有可能对珍珠鸡是一个劣势。B选项的意思为珍珠鸡擅长识别团队中的个体。C选项的意思是鸟类是通过团队组合的方式旅行来维持社会秩序。A选项明显是错误的，不应该是劣势，通过第七自然段第一句能够明白是优势。第二个选项说珍珠鸡擅长识别团队中的个体。实际上文章倒数第二自然段明确指出只能识别一两个个体。第三个选项的定位也在倒数第二自然段最后部分。Depending on what enemies or resources are around, it might make sense to travel in a combined group rather than a smaller one.这句话的意思是取决于周围的敌人和资源的情况而定，珍珠鸡以一个组合团队的方式飞行而不是以一个小团队的方式飞行是非常有意义的。这种团队组合的方式飞行不是为了维持社会秩序。

【试题】41．What is the main purpose of the passage?

A．To present the findings of a study of the guineafowl.

B．To explain the interaction patterns in multilevel societies. C．To introduce a new approach to observing the guineafowl. D．To uncover clues about how complex societies are formed.

【答案】A

【解析】本道题是写作的目的。统揽全篇，可以看到本篇文章的写作目的是为了呈现珍珠鸡研究的某些发现。B选项是为了解释多元社会中的互动模式。C选项是为了介绍观察珍珠鸡的一个新的方法。D选项是为了揭开复杂社会形成的线索。第二个和第四个选项显而易见与本文写作目的没有任何关系。第三个选项学生容易选择，但它的关键词是观察珍珠鸡，与本文的主旨不符。